



Appendix C

AGENCY RESPONSE LETTERS



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull

Russell F. Rhoades, Director

July 13, 1998

Mr. Christopher M. Hugunin
Coffman Associates
237 N.W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063

SUBJECT: Air Quality Information for the Proposed Improvements and Expansion of Colorado City Municipal Airport, Colorado City, Arizona

Dear Mr. Hugunin:

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with air quality information for the proposed improvements and expansion of the Colorado City Municipal Airport. We received information on this project in your letter of July 2, 1998.

The proposed project does not fall within any nonattainment area, as designated by EPA pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act. Consequently, there is neither a State Implementation Plan nor a Federal Implementation Plan requiring specific measures (strategies) with respect to the ambient air quality of the Colorado City area.

Nevertheless, the proposed project may have impacts upon ambient particulate levels. Therefore, ADEQ requests that steps are taken to minimize the amount of particulate matter (dust) generated, including incidental emissions caused by strong winds, as well as tracking dirt off the construction site by machinery and trucks. We recommend that the following preventative and mitigative measures be taken to minimize the possible particulate pollution problem:

I. Site Preparation

- A. Minimize land disturbance;
- B. Use watering trucks to minimize dust;
- C. Cover trucks when hauling dirt;
- D. Stabilize the surface of dirt piles if not removed immediately;
- E. Use windbreaks to prevent any accidental dust pollution;
- F. Limit vehicular paths and stabilize temporary roads; and

- G. Pave all unpaved construction roads and parking areas to road grade for a length no less than 50 feet where such roads and parking areas exit the construction site to prevent dirt from washing onto paved roadways.

II. Site Construction

- A. Cover trucks when transferring materials;
- B. Use dust suppressants on traveled paths which are not paved;
- C. Minimize unnecessary vehicular and machinery activities; and
- D. Minimize dirt track-out by washing or cleaning trucks before leaving the construction site.

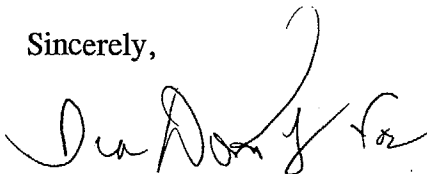
III. Site Restoration

- A. Revegetate any disturbed land not used;
- B. Remove unused material;
- C. Remove dirt piles; and
- D. Revegetate all vehicular paths created during construction to avoid future off-road vehicular activities.

Enclosed please find a copy of applicable state rules contained in A.A.C. R18-2-604, R18-2-605, R18-2-606 and R18-2-607. R18-2-604-6 are our rules relating to construction and earth moving activities. In addition, please be aware that portable sources of air pollution such as rock, sand, gravel, and asphalt concrete plants are required to receive permits from our agency to operate in the State.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you have any further questions, please contact Andra Juniel, of my staff, at (602) 207-4417.

Sincerely,



Nancy C. Wrona, Director
Air Quality Division

NCW:AJ:vjm

Enclosure

Department of Environmental Quality - Air Pollution Control

4. Each forest as part of the application will provide the Bureau with one emergency or 24-hour telephone number.
5. Each forest will notify the Bureau when a project planned starting date is later changed. Notification will be by telephone. Any other changes, such as fuel type, duration of burn or location, should be included in this notification.
6. The determination to allow burning will be made on a day-by-day basis. It is the responsibility of each park or forest to telephone the Bureau for such a determination. Large fires and those that continue during nighttime hours will require special forecasts made by the national weather service, the Department's meteorologist, or by the permittee if forecast procedures are approved by the Department. On site meteorological measurements by the permittee may be required as inputs to dispersion forecasts and smoke management during the burn.
7. Once each year, on or before December 31, the Forest Service or Parks Service shall submit to the Bureau a report outlining the progress of research and development concerning the effects of forest burn programs on air quality. Such report shall include, where applicable, innovations in the management of prescribed burning using meteorological data, as well as special burning methods, or innovative equipment. Alternatives to burning shall also be considered. Research as to cost effectiveness of the various methods should also be included.

Historical Note

Adopted effective May 14, 1979 (Supp. 79-1). Former Section R9-3-603 renumbered without change as Section R18-2-603 (Supp. 87-3). Amended effective September 26, 1990 (Supp. 90-3). Former Section R18-2-603 renumbered to R18-2-803, new Section R18-2-603 renumbered from R18-2-403 effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-604. Open Areas, Dry Washes or Riverbeds

- A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit a building or its appurtenances, or a building or subdivision site, or a driveway, or a parking area, or a vacant lot or sales lot, or an urban or suburban open area to be constructed, used, altered, repaired, demolished, cleared, or leveled, or the earth to be moved or excavated, without taking reasonable precautions to limit excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other types of air contaminants shall be kept to a minimum by good modern practices such as using an approved dust suppressant or adhesive soil stabilizer, paving, covering, landscaping, continuous wetting, detouring, barring access, or other acceptable means.
- B. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit a vacant lot, or an urban or suburban open area, to be driven over or used by motor vehicles, trucks, cars, cycles, bikes, or buggies, or by animals such as horses, without taking reasonable precautions to limit excessive amounts of particulates from becoming airborne. Dust shall be kept to a minimum by using an approved dust suppressant, or adhesive soil stabilizer, or by paving, or by barring access to the property, or by other acceptable means.
- C. No person shall operate a motor vehicle for recreational purposes in a dry wash, riverbed or open area in such a way as to cause or contribute to visible dust emissions which then cross property lines into a residential, recreational,

institutional, educational, retail sales, hotel or business premises. For purposes of this subsection "motor vehicles" shall include, but not be limited to trucks, cars, cycles, bikes, buggies and three-wheelers. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection shall be subject to prosecution under A.R.S. § 49-463.

Historical Note

Adopted effective May 14, 1979 (Supp. 79-1). Former Section R9-3-604 renumbered without change as Section R18-2-604 (Supp. 87-3). Amended effective September 26, 1990 (Supp. 90-3). Former Section R18-2-604 renumbered to R18-2-804, new Section R18-2-604 renumbered from R18-2-404 and amended effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-605. Roadways and Streets

- A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the use, repair, construction or reconstruction of a roadway or alley without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Dust and other particulates shall be kept to a minimum by employing temporary paving, dust suppressants, wetting down, detouring or by other reasonable means.
- B. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit transportation of materials likely to give rise to airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as wetting, applying dust suppressants, or covering the load, to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Earth or other material that is deposited by trucking or earth moving equipment shall be removed from paved streets by the person responsible for such deposits.

Historical Note

Adopted effective May 14, 1979 (Supp. 79-1). Former Section R9-3-605 renumbered without change as Section R18-2-605 (Supp. 87-3). Amended effective September 26, 1990 (Supp. 90-3). Former Section R18-2-605 renumbered to R18-2-805, new Section R18-2-605 renumbered from R18-2-405 effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-606. Material Handling

No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit crushing, screening, handling, transporting or conveying of materials or other operations likely to result in significant amounts of airborne dust without taking reasonable precautions, such as the use of spray bars, wetting agents, dust suppressants, covering the load, and hoods to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.

Historical Note

Section R18-2-606 renumbered from R18-2-406 effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-607. Storage Piles

- A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit organic or inorganic dust producing material to be stacked, piled, or otherwise stored without taking reasonable precautions such as chemical stabilization, wetting, or covering to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
 - B. Stacking and reclaiming machinery utilized at storage piles shall be operated at all times with a minimum fall of material and in such manner, or with the use of spray bars and wetting agents, as to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.
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Department of Environmental Quality - Air Pollution Control

Historical Note

Section R18-2-607 renumbered from R18-2-407 effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-608. Mineral Tailings

No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit construction of mineral tailing piles without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions shall mean wetting, chemical stabilization, revegetation or such other measures as are approved by the Director.

Historical Note

Section R18-2-608 renumbered from R18-2-408, new Section R18-2-408 adopted effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-609. Agricultural Practices

No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the performance of agricultural practices including but not limited to tilling of land and application of fertilizers without taking reasonable precautions to prevent excessive amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.

Historical Note

Section R18-2-609 renumbered from R18-2-409 effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

R18-2-610. Evaluation of Nonpoint Source Emissions

Opacity of an emission from any nonpoint source shall not be greater than 40 percent measured in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual, Reference Method 9. Open fires permitted under R18-2-602 and R18-2-603 are exempt from this requirement.

Historical Note

Section R18-2-610 renumbered from R18-2-410 and amended effective November 15, 1993 (Supp. 93-4).

ARTICLE 7. EXISTING STATIONARY SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**R18-2-701. Definitions**

For purposes of this Article:

1. "Acid mist" means sulfuric acid mist as measured in the Arizona Testing Manual and 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
2. "Architectural coating" means a coating used commercially or industrially for residential, commercial or industrial buildings and their appurtenances, structural steel, and other fabrications such as storage tanks, bridges, beams and girders.
3. "Asphalt concrete plant" means any facility used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements. This is limited to facilities, including drum dryer plants that introduce asphalt into the dryer, which employ two or more of the following processes:
 - a. A dryer.
 - b. Systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate.
 - c. Systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler.
 - d. Systems for mixing asphalt concrete.
 - e. The loading, transferring, and storage systems associated with emission control systems.
4. "Black liquor" means waste liquor from the brown stock washer and spent cooking liquor which have

been concentrated in the multiple-effect evaporator system.

5. "Calcine" means the solid materials produced by a lime plant.
6. "Concentrate" means enriched copper ore recovered from the froth flotation process.
7. "Concentrate dryer" means any facility in which a copper sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate a portion of the moisture from the charge, provided less than five percent of the sulfur contained in the charge is eliminated in the facility.
8. "Concentrate roaster" means any facility in which a copper sulfide ore concentrate is heated in the presence of air to eliminate five percent or more of the sulfur contained in the charge.
9. "Condensate stripper system" means a column, and associated condensers, used to strip, with air or steam, TRS compounds from condensate streams from various processes within a kraft pulp mill.
10. "Control device" means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter or gases generated by a process source from the effluent gas stream.
11. "Converter" means any vessel to which copper matte is charged and oxidized to copper.
12. "Facility" means an identifiable piece of stationary process equipment along with all associated air pollution equipment.
13. "Fugitive dust" means fugitive emissions of particulate matter.
14. "High sulfur oil" means fuel oil containing 0.90 percent or more by weight of sulfur.
15. "Lime kiln" means a unit used to calcinate lime rock or kraft pulp mill lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.
16. "Low sulfur oil" means fuel oil containing less than 0.90 percent by weight of sulfur.
17. "Matte" means a metallic sulfide made by smelting copper sulfide ore concentrate or the roasted product of copper sulfide ores.
18. "Miscellaneous metal parts and products" for purposes of industrial coating include all of the following:
 - a. Large farm machinery, such as harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors, and combines;
 - b. "Small farm machinery, such as lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers, and rototillers;
 - c. Small appliances, such as fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers, and vacuum cleaners;
 - d. Commercial machinery, such as office equipment, computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators, and vending machines;
 - e. Industrial machinery, such as pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, and transformers;
 - f. Fabricated metal products, such as metal-covered doors and frames;
 - g. Any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Code in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987" of Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (non-electric machinery), Ma-

C-4



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
TUCSON PROJECT OFFICE, REGULATORY BRANCH
5205 EAST COMANCHE STREET
DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB, ARIZONA 85707-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

July 14, 1998

Office of the Chief
Regulatory Branch

Coffman Associates
ATTN: Mr. Christopher M. Hugunin
Planner
237 N. W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lees Summit, Missouri 64063

File Number: 984-0445-MB

Dear Mr. Hugunin:


This is in response to your letter dated July 2, 1998 on behalf of the Town of Colorado City which proposes to expand and improve the existing Colorado City Municipal Airport (Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T41N, R7W), Colorado City, Mohave County, Arizona.

This activity may require a Department of the Army permit issued under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. A Section 404 permit is required for the discharge of dredged or fill material into the "waters of the United States," including adjacent wetlands. Examples of activities requiring a permit are placing bank protection, temporary or permanent stock-piling of excavated material, grading roads, grading (including vegetative clearing operations) that involves the filling of low areas or leveling the land, constructing weirs or diversion dikes, constructing approach fills, and discharging dredged or fill material as part of any other activity.

In order for us to determine if a permit is required, a jurisdictional determination is first necessary to identify any waters of the U. S. which may exist within the project area or be impacted by the project. A delineation may be conducted by an authorized consultant or by the Corps and requires two copies of recent vintage blue-line aerial photography at a scale of 1"=200' or larger and should show the project area outlined, the North arrow, and the scale and date of the photograph.

Enclosed you will find a permit application form and a pamphlet that describes our regulatory program. If you have questions, please contact me at (520) 670-5021. Please refer to file number 984-0445-MB in your reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Marjorie E. Blaine".

Marjorie E. Blaine
Senior Project Manager
Arizona Section, Regulatory Branch

Enclosure(s)



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull

Russell F. Rhoades, Director

July 22, 1998

Christopher M. Hugunin
Planner
Coffman Associates
237 N.W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit, MO 64063

**RE: Environmental Evaluation of Proposed Improvements and Expansion of
Colorado City Municipal Airport, Colorado City, Arizona**

Dear Mr. Hugunin:

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with comments on the possible impacts to air quality and water quality by the proposed action. The proposed construction activities may contribute to increases in particulate matter in the atmosphere and sediment in watercourses, we would request that steps are taken to minimize the amount of particulate matter (dust) and sediment generated and transported off construction sites by wind or water, as well as tracking of dirt off the construction site by machinery and trucks.

We recommend that the following preventive and mitigative measures be taken to minimize the possible particulate and sediment pollution problem:

I. Site Preparation

- A. Minimize land disturbance;
- B. Use watering trucks to minimize dust;
- C. Cover trucks when hauling dirt;
- D. Stabilize the surface of dirt piles if not removed immediately;
- E. Use windbreaks and drainage management practices to prevent any accidental particulate or sediment transport;
- F. Limit vehicular paths and stabilize drainage from temporary roads; and
- G. Pave all unpaved construction roads and parking areas to road grade for a length no less than 50 feet where such roads and parking areas exit the construction site to prevent dirt from washing onto paved roadways or into surface water drainage ways.

II. Construction Phase

- A. Cover trucks when transferring materials;
- B. Use dust suppressants on traveled paths which are not paved;
- C. Minimize unnecessary vehicular and machinery activities; and
- D. Minimize dirt track-out by washing or cleaning trucks before leaving the construction site.
- E. Apply temporary drainage controls where ever construction activity might result in runoff and increased sediment transport.

III. Completion Phase

- A. Re-vegetate any disturbed land not used;
- B. Remove unused material;
- C. Remove dirt piles; and
- D. Re-vegetate all vehicular paths created during construction to avoid future off-road vehicular activities.
- E. Reestablish all drainage ways to pre construction conditions.

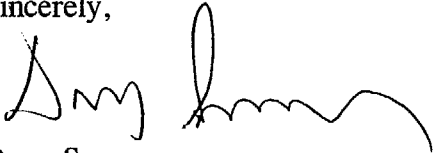
Applicable state rules are contained in A.A.C. R18-11-101 through R18-11-123 (Water Quality standards for Surface Water) and A.A.C. R18-2-604, R18-2-605, R18-2-606, and R18-2-607 for Air Quality. In addition, please be aware that portable sources of air pollution such as rock, sand, gravel, and asphaltic concrete plants are required to receive permits from ADEQ to operate in the State. Furthermore construction on or in a "water course" may require a Dredge and Fill Permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers and a Water Quality Certification from ADEQ Water Quality Division.

Finally, your correspondence makes no mention maintenance activities, fuel storage, management of waste oils/fluids/solids. In addition to maintenance activities, maintenance facilities generally include the storage of fuels, oils, coolants, etc. and waste materials. Please be aware that underground storage of fuels may require ADEQ approval and above ground storage may require local land use and/or State Fire Marshall approval. Waste fluids, particularly oils, coolants, and degreasers, require proper management and disposal. The waste water from the proposed air craft wash facility should be managed properly and may, depending upon the chemicals used in the washing, need pre-treatment before discharge.

July 22, 1998
Christopher M. Hugunin
Page 3

I have enclosed a copy of the ADEQ Permits Handbook which contains the federal and state contacts for those programs. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your proposed project. Should you or your client may wish to avail yourselves, the ADEQ offers pre-permitting assistance. You would need to develop at least conceptual site plans and arrange for a convenient meeting at either our Phoenix or Flagstaff office. Should you have any further questions, please contact this office (602) 207-4248.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Doug Sawyer', with a stylized, flowing script.

Doug Sawyer
Department Ombudsman

Enclosure

cc: Jack Bale



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Governor Jane Dee Hull

Russell F. Rhoades, Director

August 13, 1998

Mr. Christopher M. Hugunin
Planner
Coffman Associates
237 N.W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit, MO 64063

RE: Environmental Evaluation of Proposed Improvements and Expansion of Colorado City Municipal Airport, Colorado City, Arizona

Dear Mr. Hugunin:

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with comments on the possible impacts to air quality and water quality by the proposed action. The proposed activity or action may contribute to increases in particulate matter in the atmosphere and sediment in watercourses, we would request that steps are taken to minimize the amount of particulate matter (dust) and sediment generated and transported off construction sites by wind or water, as well as tracking of dirt off the construction site by machinery and trucks.

We recommend that the following preventive and mitigative measures be taken to minimize the possible particulate and sediment pollution problem:

I. Site Preparation

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- E. Use windbreaks and drainage management practices to prevent any accidental particulate or sediment transport;
- F. Limit vehicular paths and stabilize drainage from temporary roads; and
- G. Pave all unpaved construction roads and parking areas to road grade for a length no less than 50 feet where such roads and parking areas exit the construction site to prevent dirt from washing onto paved roadways or into surface water drainage ways.

Christopher M. Hugunin
August 13, 1998
Page 2

II. Construction Phase

- A. Cover trucks when transferring materials;
- B. Use dust suppressants on traveled paths which are not paved;
- C. Minimize unnecessary vehicular and machinery activities; and
- D. Minimize dirt track-out by washing or cleaning trucks before leaving the construction site.
- E. Apply temporary drainage controls where ever construction activity might result in runoff and increased sediment transport.

III. Completion Phase

- A. Revegetate any disturbed land not used;
- B. Remove unused material;
- C. Remove dirt piles; and
- D. Revegetate all vehicular paths created during construction to avoid future off-road vehicular activities.
- E. Reestablish all drainage ways to pre construction conditions.

Applicable state rules are contained in A.A.C. R18-11-101 through R18-11-123 (Water Quality standards for Surface Water) and A.A.C. R18-2-604, R18-2-605, R18-2-606, and R18-2-607 for Air Quality. In addition, please be aware that portable sources of air pollution such as rock, sand, gravel, and asphaltic concrete plants are required to receive permits from ADEQ to operate in the State. Furthermore construction of a Plane Washing Facility may require an Aquifer Protection Permit from ADEQ Water Quality Division. I have enclosed a copy of the ADEQ Permits Handbook which contains the federal and state contacts for those programs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you have any further questions, please contact this office (602) 207-2254.

Sincerely,



Jack B. Bale
Local Government Ombudsman

Enclosure
cc: Andra Juniel, OAC



July 28, 1998

Christopher M. Hugunin, Planner
Coffman Associates, Airport Consultants
11022 N. 28th Drive, Suite 240
Phoenix, Arizona 85029

RE: Mohave County; Master Plan, Improvements, and Expansion, Colorado City
Municipal Airport, Town of Colorado City and FAA

Dear Mr. Hugunin,

Jane Dee Hull
Governor

STATE PARKS
BOARD MEMBERS

Chairman
Ruth U. Patterson
St. Johns

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Sheri J. Graham
Sedona

Vernon Roudebush
Safford

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Mesa

J. Dennis Wells
State Land
Commissioner

Kenneth E. Travous
Executive Director

Charles R. Eatherly
Deputy Director

1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Tel & TTY 602-542-4174
1-800-285-3703
from (520) area code
<http://www.pr.state.az.us>

General Fax:
602-542-4180

Director's Office Fax:
602-542-4188

Thank you for consulting our office regarding "environmental considerations" that may need to be analyzed within the NEPA process as this project moves forward.

1. Your information packet indicates that the existing airfield will be improved and expanded and a Master Plan for airport development over the next 20 years will be developed. Acquisition of additional land adjacent to the existing facility will be required in order to achieve the goals identified in Phase I.

2. Our records check does not indicate that archaeological sites or other cultural resources have been identified within or adjacent to the area identified on your map as Alternative A; however, the property has not been systematically surveyed.

3. Therefore it is my recommendation that the project area be surveyed by a qualified archaeologist in order to locate any existing cultural resources. Attached is a list of consultants who could do the work. Once the survey report has been completed, a copy should be sent to this office for review and comment.

Your continued cooperation with this office in considering the impacts of this project on historic preservation is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact me at (602)542-7137 or 542-4009.

Sincerely,

Carol Heathington
Compliance Specialist
State Historic Preservation Office

FAKED



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Arizona Strip Field Office

345 E. Riverside Drive

St. George, Utah 84790

Phone (435)688-3200 • Fax (435)688-3258

<http://www.az.blm.gov/~asfo/azstrip.htm>

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2911(010)

AZA-24631

August 12, 1998

Christopher M. Hugunin, Planner
Coffman Associates
237 N.W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063

Dear Mr. Hugunin:

In response to your letter of July 13, 1998, regarding the environmental evaluation of proposed improvements and expansion of Colorado City Municipal Airport, Colorado City, Arizona, we provide the following comments:

An inventory will be required to locate and identify archaeological sites that may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. The original inventory for the Colorado City Airport (1989) identified three archaeological sites. Placement of the original runways was accomplished to avoid impacting and, thus, mitigating those sites. Future expansion of the runways may impact these or additional archaeological sites not yet identified.

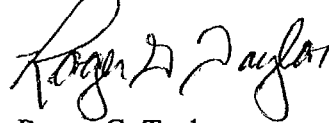
There also exists a high potential for encountering buried archaeological sites and/or human burials in the vicinity of the airport expansion. At the time of the original inventory for the airport, the Native American Graves and Protection Act of 1990 had not been passed. Now Federal projects are required to conduct consultations with Native American groups which might have human remains or cultural or patrimonial items disturbed by a project. Affected Native American groups for this project include the Kaibab Paiute Tribe (nearest geographical tribe) and the Hopi Tribe (known living descendants of those who lived in Colorado City area during prehistoric times). Therefore, at a minimum consultations with both these groups should occur.

Completion of a legally binding document (Memorandum of Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, etc.) for the mitigation of cultural resources might be a good idea. Procedures to quickly mitigate any undiscovered archaeological resources or human burials could be outlined in such a document and, thus, may save time and expense during project construction. Native American tribes should be consulted about the wording and procedures for these discovery situations.

No threatened or endangered plants or animals of record occupy or use the proposed action area. Please be aware that expansion of the property lines would most likely require completion of another cadastral survey which would be at the applicant's expense.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, please contact Laurie Ford at (435)688-3271.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger G. Taylor". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roger G. Taylor
Field Manager



United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

2321 W. Royal Palm Road, Suite 103

Phoenix, Arizona 85021-4951

(602) 640-2720 Fax (602) 640-2730



In Reply Refer To:

AESO/SE
2-21-90-I-114
[CCN 980957]

July 8, 1998

Mr. Christopher M. Hugunin
Coffman Associates
237 N.W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063

RE: Colorado City Municipal Airport Improvements, Colorado City, Arizona

Dear Mr. Hugunin:

This letter responds to your July 2, 1998, request for an inventory of threatened or endangered species, or those that are proposed to be listed as such under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), which may potentially occur in your project area (Mohave County). The enclosed list may include candidate species as well. We hope the enclosed county list of species will be helpful. In future communications regarding this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-90-I-114.

Please be aware that you may also access limited county species lists for Arizona on our internet web site at the following:

<http://ifw2es.fws.gov/endspcs/lists/>

The enclosed list of the endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species includes all those potentially occurring anywhere in the county, or counties, where your project occurs. Please note that your project area may not necessarily include all or any of these species. The information provided includes general descriptions, habitat requirements, and other information for each species on the list. Also on the enclosed list is the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) citation for each listed or proposed species. Additional information can be found in the CFR and is available at most public libraries. This information should assist you in determining which species may or may not occur within your project area. Site-specific surveys could also be helpful and may be needed to verify the presence or absence of a species or its habitat as required for the evaluation of proposed project-related impacts.

Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development. If the action agency determines that listed species or critical habitat may be adversely affected by a federally funded, permitted, or authorized activity, the action agency must request formal consultation with the Service. If the action agency determines that the

planned action may jeopardize a proposed species or destroy or adversely modify proposed critical habitat, the action agency must enter into a section 7 conference with the Service. Candidate species are those which are being considered for addition to the list of threatened or endangered species. Candidate species are those for which there is sufficient information to support a proposal for listing. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Act, we recommend that they be considered in the planning process in the event that they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion.

If any proposed action occurs in or near areas with trees and shrubs growing along watercourses, known as riparian habitat, the Service recommends the protection of these areas. Riparian areas are critical to biological community diversity and provide linear corridors important to migratory species. In addition, if the project will result in the deposition of dredged or fill materials into waterways or excavation in waterways, we recommend you contact the Army Corps of Engineers which regulates these activities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The State of Arizona protects some plant and animal species not protected by Federal law. We recommend you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Department of Agriculture for State-listed or sensitive species in your project area.

The Service appreciates your efforts to identify and avoid impacts to listed and sensitive species in your project area. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,



Tom Gatz
Acting Field Supervisor

Enclosure

cc: Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ

4/9/98

LISTED TOTAL= 16

NAME: ARIZONA CLIFFROSE

PURSHIA SUBINTEGRA

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 49 FR 22326 5-29-84

DESCRIPTION: EVERGREEN SHRUB OF THE ROSE FAMILY (ROSEACEAE). BARK PALE
SHREDDY. YOUNG TWIGS WITH DENSE HAIRS. LEAVES 1-5 LOBES AND
EDGES CURL DOWNWARD (REVOLUTE). FLOWERS: 5 WHITE OR YELLOW
PETALS <0.5 INCH LONG.

ELEVATION
RANGE: <4000 FT.

COUNTIES: GRAHAM YAVAPAI MARICOPA MOHAVE

HABITAT: CHARACTERISTIC WHITE SOILS OF TERTIARY LIMESTONE LAKEBED DEPOSITS.

WHITE SOILS OF TERTIARY LIMESTONE LAKEBED DEPOSITS CAN BE SEEN FROM A DISTANCE.

NAME: JONES' CYCLADENIA

CYCLADENIA HUMILIS VAR JONESII

STATUS: THREATENED

CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: No CFR: 51 FR 16530

DESCRIPTION: A LONG LIVED PERENNIAL HERB IN THE DOGBANE FAMILY
(Apocynaceae) WITH PINKISH-ROSE FLOWERS. PLANTS REACH 4-6
INCHES TALL AND HAVE ORBICULAR, WIDE-OVAL OR ELLIPTICAL
LEAVES. PLANTS OVER WINTER AS SUBTERRANEAN RHIZOMES (roots).

ELEVATION
RANGE: 4390-6000 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE

HABITAT: MIXED DESERT SCRUB, JUNIPER, OR WILD BUCKWHEAT-MORMON TEA

IT IS FOUND ON GYPSIFEROUS, SALINE SOILS OF THE CUTLER, SUMMERVILLE, AND CHINLE FORMATIONS.

NAME: SILER PINCUSHION CACTUS

PEDIOCACTUS SILERI

STATUS: THREATENED

CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 44 FR 61786, 11-26-1979

DESCRIPTION: SMALL SOLITARY OR CLUSTERED CACTUS GLOBOSE SHAPED ABOUT 5
INCHES TALL AND 3-4 INCHES IN DIAMETER. FLOWERS: YELLOW WITH
MAROON VEINS

ELEVATION
RANGE: 2800-5400 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE COCONINO

HABITAT: DESERTSCRUB TRANSITIONAL AREAS OF NAVAJOAN, SAGEBRUSH AND MOHAVE DESERTS

GROWS ON GYPSIFEROUS CLAY AND SANDY SOILS OF MOENKOPI FORMATION.

4/9/98

NAME: DESERT TORTOISE, MOHAVE POPULATION *GOPHERUS AGASSIZII [XEROBATES]*

STATUS: THREATENED CRITICAL HAB Yes RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 55 FR 12178, 04-02-1990;
DESCRIPTION: LARGE HERBIVOROUS REPTILE HAS DOMED SHELL AND ROUND 59 FR 5820, 2-08-94
STUMPY HIND LEGS. MOST ACTIVE DURING THE SPRING WHEN PLANTS
ARE MOST ABUNDANT. SOME ACTIVITY IN LATE SUMMER FOLLOWING ELEVATION
MONSOONS. REMAINDER OF YEAR SPENT IN BURROWS. RANGE: 500-5100 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE

HABITAT: MOHAVE DESERT SCRUB NORTH & EAST OF THE COLORADO RIVER

HABITAT RANGES FROM FLATLANDS TO ROCKY SLOPES AND BAJADAS. SPECIES STILL FOUND THROUGHOUT
RANGE, BUT POPULATIONS ARE FRAGMENTED AND DECLINING. THE SONORAN DESERT POPULATION IS A
CATEGORY 2 CANDIDATE.

NAME: HUALAPAI MEXICAN VOLE

MICROTUS MEXICANUS HUALPAIENSIS

STATUS: ENDANGERED CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 52 FR 36776, 10-01-87
DESCRIPTION: SMALL, CINNAMON-BROWN MOUSE-SIZED WITH SHORT TAIL AND LONG
FUR THAT NEARLY COVERS ITS SMALL ROUND EARS.

ELEVATION
RANGE: 3500-7000 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE, COCONINO, YAVAPAI

HABITAT: GRASS/FORB HABITATS IN PONDEROSA PINE, TYPICALLY NEAR WATER. (CONTINUED BELOW)

ALSO FOUND IN PINYON-JUNIPER & PINE-OAK ASSOCIATIONS WITH A VARIETY OF SHRUBS AND GRASSES.
DISTRIBUTION HAS GENERALLY BEEN CONSIDERED TO BE IN THE HUALAPAI MOUNTAIN RANGE AND POSSIBLY IN
THE PROSPECT VALLEY AND MUSIC MOUNTAINS. ONGOING RESEARCH SUGGESTS THAT POPULATIONS MAY
OCCUR IN THE HUALAPAI NATION, AUBREY CLIFFS, CHINO WASH, SANTA MARIA MOUNTAINS, BRADSHAW
MOUNTAINS, ROUND MOUNTAIN, AND SIERRA PRIETA MOUNTAINS. THE TAXON MAY ULTIMATELY BE RENAMED.

NAME: BONYTAIL CHUB

GILA ELEGANS

STATUS: ENDANGERED CRITICAL HAB Yes RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 45 FR 27710, 04-23-1980;
DESCRIPTION: LARGE (12-14 UP TO 24 INCHES) MINNOW CHARACTERIZED BY SMALL 59 FR 13374, 03-21-1994
HEAD LARGE FINS SLIGHTLY HUMPED BACK AND LONG THIN CAUDAL
PEDUNCLE.

ELEVATION
RANGE: <4000 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE, LA PAZ

HABITAT: WARM SWIFT TURBID MAINSTEM RIVERS OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN, RESERVOIRS IN LOWER BASIN

ENDEMIC TO COLORADO RIVER BASIN. RAREST OF COLORADO RIVER FISH. POPULATION AUGMENTATION IS
ONGOING IN LAKE MOHAVE AND LAKE HAVASU.

LISTED, PROPOSED, AND CANDIDATE SPECIES FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTY:

MOHAVE

4/9/98

NAME: HUMPBAC CHUB

GILA CYPHA

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB Yes RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 32 FR 4001, 03-11-1967;59

DESCRIPTION: LARGE (18 INCH) MINNOW FLATTENED HEAD LONG FLESHY SNOUT,
LARGE FINS, AND A VERY LARGE HUMP BETWEEN THE HEAD AND THE
DORSAL FIN

FR 13374, 03-21-1994

ELEVATION

RANGE: <4000 FT.

COUNTIES: COCONINO, MOHAVE

HABITAT: LARGE WARM TURBID RIVERS ESPECIALLY CANYON AREAS WITH DEEP FAST WATER

CRITICAL HABITAT IN GRAND CANYON

NAME: RAZORBACK SUCKER

XYRAUCHEN TEXANUS

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB Yes RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 55 FR 21154, 05-22-1990;

DESCRIPTION: LARGE (UP TO 3 FEET AND UP TO 16 POUNDS) LONG, HIGH SHARP-
EDGED KEEL-LIKE HUMP BEHIND THE HEAD. HEAD FLATTENED ON TOP.
OLIVE-BROWN ABOVE TO YELLOWISH BELOW.

59 FR 13374, 03-21-1994

ELEVATION

RANGE: <6000 FT.

COUNTIES: GREENLEE, MOHAVE, PINAL, YAVAPAI, YUMA, LA PAZ, MARICOPA (REFUGIA), GILA, COCONINO, GRAHAM

HABITAT: RIVERINE & LACUSTRINE AREAS, GENERALLY NOT IN FAST MOVING WATER AND MAY USE BACKWATERS

SPECIES IS ALSO FOUND IN HORSESHOE RESERVOIR (MARICOPA COUNTY). CRITICAL HABITAT INCLUDES THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN OF THE RIVER THROUGH GRAND CANYON FROM CONFLUENCE WITH PARIA RIVER TO HOOVER DAM; HOOVER DAM TO DAVIS DAM; PARKER DAM TO IMPERIAL DAM. ALSO GILA RIVER FROM AZ/NM BORDER TO COOLIDGE DAM; AND SALT RIVER FROM HWY 60/SR 77 BRIDGE TO ROOSEVELT DAM; VERDE RIVER FROM FS BOUNDARY TO HORSESHOE LAKE.

NAME: VIRGIN RIVER CHUB

GILA SEMINUDA

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB Yes RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 54 FR 35305, 08-24-1989;

DESCRIPTION: SLENDER, SILVERY MINNOW (8-18 INCHES), WITH SMALL EMBEDDED
SCALES GIVING A SMOOTH APPEARANCE TO THE BODY.

60 FR 17296, 04-05-1995

ELEVATION

RANGE: < 4,500 ft FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE (AZ), WASHINGTON (UT), AND CLARK (NV)

HABITAT: DEEP SWIFT WATERS BUT NOT TURBULENT SAND & GRAVEL WITH BOULDERS OR INSTREAM COVER

CRITICAL HABITAT MAIN CHANNEL OF THE VIRGIN RIVER. PRESENTLY FOUND IN THE VIRGIN AND MOAPA RIVERS AND THE MOUTH OF BEAVER DAM WASH.

4/9/98

NAME: WOUNDFIN

PLAGOPTERUS ARGENTISSIMUS

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB No

RECOVERY PLAN: Yes

CFR: 35 FR 16047, 10-13-1970;

DESCRIPTION: SMALL (4 INCHES) SILVER MINNOW WITH FAIRLY LARGE FINS AND A
SHARP DORSAL FIN SPINE.

60 FR 17296, 04-05-1995

ELEVATION

RANGE: <4500 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE (AZ), WASHINGTON (UT), AND CLARK (NV)

HABITAT: RUNS AND QUIET WATERS ADJACENT TO RIFFLES OVER SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES

EXPERIMENTAL POPULATIONS (50 FR 30193, 07-24-1985) DESIGNATED, BUT NOT YET INTRODUCED IN PORTIONS OF VERDE, GILA, SAN FRANCISCO, AND HASSAYAMPA RIVERS AND TONTO CREEK. CRITICAL HABITAT PROPOSED FOR THE VIRGIN RIVER, WHERE THIS SPECIES IS PRESENTLY FOUND. CRITICAL HABITAT HAS BEEN PROPOSED FOR THIS SPECIES.

NAME: AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON

FALCO PEREGRINUS ANATUM

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB No

RECOVERY PLAN: Yes

CFR: 35 FR 16047, 10-13-70; 35

DESCRIPTION: A RECLUSIVE, CROW-SIZED FALCON SLATY BLUE ABOVE WHITISH

FR 8495, 06-02-70

BELOW WITH FINE DARK BARRING. THE HEAD IS BLACK AND APPEARS

TO BE MASKED OR HELMETED. WINGS LONG AND POINTED. LOUD

WAILING CALLS ARE GIVEN DURING BREEDING PERIOD.

ELEVATION

RANGE: 3500-9000 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE COCONINO NAVAJO APACHE SANTA CRUZ MARICOPA COCHISE YAVAPAI GILA PINAL PIMA
GREENLEE GRAHAM

HABITAT: CLIFFS AND STEEP TERRAIN USUALLY NEAR WATER OR WOODLANDS WITH ABUNDANT PREY

THIS IS A WIDE-RANGING MIGRATORY BIRD THAT USES A VARIETY OF HABITATS. BREEDING BIRDS ARE YEAR-ROUND RESIDENTS. OTHER BIRDS WINTER AND MIGRATE THROUGH ARIZONA. SPECIES IS ENDANGERED FROM REPRODUCTIVE FAILURE FROM PESTICIDES.

NAME: BALD EAGLE

HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS

STATUS: THREATENED

CRITICAL HAB No

RECOVERY PLAN: Yes

CFR: 60 FR 35999, 07-12-95

DESCRIPTION: LARGE, ADULTS HAVE WHITE HEAD AND TAIL. HEIGHT 28 - 38";

WINGSPAN 66 - 96". 1-4 YRS DARK WITH VARYING DEGREES OF

MOTTLED BROWN PLUMAGE. FEET BARE OF FEATHERS.

ELEVATION

RANGE: VARIES FT.

COUNTIES: YUMA, LA PAZ, MOHAVE, YAVAPAI, MARICOPA, PINAL, COCONINO, NAVAJO, APACHE, SANTA CRUZ, PIMA,
GILA, GRAHAM

HABITAT: LARGE TREES OR CLIFFS NEAR WATER (RESERVOIRS, RIVERS AND STREAMS) WITH ABUNDANT PREY

SOME BIRDS ARE NESTING RESIDENTS WHILE A LARGER NUMBER WINTERS ALONG RIVERS AND RESERVOIRS. AN ESTIMATED 200 TO 300 BIRDS WINTER IN ARIZONA. ONCE ENDANGERED (32 FR 4001, 03-11-1967; 43 FR 6233, 02-14-78) BECAUSE OF REPRODUCTIVE FAILURES FROM PESTICIDE POISONING AND LOSS OF HABITAT, THIS SPECIES WAS DOWN LISTED TO THREATENED ON AUGUST 11, 1995. ILLEGAL SHOOTING, DISTURBANCE, LOSS OF HABITAT CONTINUES TO BE A PROBLEM.

4/9/98

NAME: CALIFORNIA CONDOR

GYMNOPS CALIFORNIANUS

STATUS: EXPERIMENTAL/NONESSENTIAL CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 32 FR 4001; 03-11-67

DESCRIPTION: VERY LARGE VULTURE (47 IN., WINGSPAN TO 9 1/2 FT, WEIGHT TO 22 LBS); ADULT PLUMAGE BLACKISH, IMMATURE MORE BROWNISH; ADULT WING LININGS WHITE, IMMATURE MOTTLED; HEAD & UPPER PARTS OF NECK BARE; YELLOW-ORANGE IN ADULTS, GRAYISH IN IMMATURE.

ELEVATION RANGE: VARIES FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE, COCONINO, NAVAJO, APACHE

HABITAT: HIGH DESERT CANYONLANDS AND PLATEAUS

LAST WILD CONDOR REPORTED IN ARIZONA IN 1924. RECOVERY PROGRAM HAS REINTRODUCED CONDORS TO NORTHERN ARIZONA, WITH THE FIRST RELEASE (6 BIRDS) IN DECEMBER 1996. RELEASE SITE LOCATED AT THE VERMILLION CLIFFS (COCONINO CO.), WITH AN EXPERIMENTAL/NONESSENTIAL AREA DESIGNATED FOR MOST OF NORTHERN ARIZONA AND SOUTHERN UTAH.

NAME: MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL

STRIX OCCIDENTALIS LUCIDA

STATUS: THREATENED CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 56 FR 14678, 04-11-91

DESCRIPTION: MEDIUM SIZED WITH DARK EYES AND NO EAR TUFTS. BROWNISH AND HEAVILY SPOTTED WITH WHITE OR BEIGE.

ELEVATION RANGE: 4100-9000 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE, COCONINO, NAVAJO, APACHE, YAVAPAI, GRAHAM, GREENLEE, COCHISE, SANTA CRUZ, PIMA, PINAL, GILA, MARICOPA

HABITAT: NESTS IN CANYONS AND DENSE FORESTS WITH MULTI-LAYERED FOLIAGE STRUCTURE

GENERALLY NESTS IN OLDER FORESTS OF MIXED CONIFER OR PONDERSA PINE/GAMBEL OAK TYPE, IN CANYONS, AND USE VARIETY OF HABITATS FOR FORAGING. SITES WITH COOL MICROCLIMATES APPEAR TO BE OF IMPORTANCE OR ARE PREFERRED.

NAME: SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER

EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS

STATUS: ENDANGERED CRITICAL HAB Yes RECOVERY PLAN: No CFR: 60 FR 10694, 02-27-95

DESCRIPTION: SMALL PASSERINE (ABOUT 6") GRAYISH-GREEN BACK AND WINGS, WHITISH THROAT, LIGHT OLIVE-GRAY BREAST AND PALE YELLOWISH BELLY. TWO WINGBARS VISIBLE. EYE-RING FAINT OR ABSENT.

ELEVATION RANGE: <8500 FT.

COUNTIES: YAVAPAI, GILA, MARICOPA, MOHAVE, COCONINO, NAVAJO, APACHE, PINAL, LA PAZ, GREENLEE, GRAHAM, YUMA, PIMA, COCHISE, SANTA CRUZ

HABITAT: COTTONWOOD/WILLOW & TAMARISK VEGETATION COMMUNITIES ALONG RIVERS & STREAMS

MIGRATORY RIPARIAN OBLIGATE SPECIES THAT OCCUPIES BREEDING HABITAT FROM LATE APRIL TO SEPTEMBER. DISTRIBUTION WITHIN ITS RANGE IS RESTRICTED TO RIPARIAN CORRIDORS. DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EMPIDONAX COMPLEX BY SIGHT ALONE. TRAINING SEMINAR REQUIRED FOR THOSE CONDUCTING FLYCATCHER SURVEYS. CRITICAL HABITAT ON PORTIONS OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN ON SAN PEDRO AND VERDE RIVERS; WET BEAVER AND WEST CLEAR CREEKS, INCLUDING TAVASCI MARSH AND ISTER FLAT; THE COLORADO RIVER, THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, AND THE WEST, EAST, AND SOUTH FORKS OF THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, REFERENCE 60 CFR:62 FR 39129, 7/22/97.

LISTED, PROPOSED, AND CANDIDATE SPECIES FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTY:

MOHAVE

4/9/98

NAME: YUMA CLAPPER RAIL

RALLUS LONGIROSTRIS YUMANENSIS

STATUS: ENDANGERED

CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: Yes CFR: 32 FR 4001, 03-11-67; 48
FR 34182, 07-27-83

DESCRIPTION: WATER BIRD WITH LONG LEGS AND SHORT TAIL. LONG SLENDER
DECURVED BILL. MOTTLED BROWN ON GRAY ON ITS RUMP. FLANKS
AND UNDERSIDES ARE DARK GRAY WITH NARROW VERTICAL STRIPES
PRODUCING A BARRING EFFECT.

ELEVATION
RANGE: <4500 FT.

COUNTIES: YUMA, LA PAZ, MARICOPA, PINAL, MOHAVE

HABITAT: FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH MARSHES

SPECIES IS ASSOCIATED WITH DENSE EMERGENT RIPARIAN VEGETATION. REQUIRES WET SUBSTRATE
(MUDFLAT, SANDBAR) WITH DENSE HERBACEOUS OR WOODY VEGETATION FOR NESTING AND FORAGING.
CHANNELIZATION AND MARSH DEVELOPMENT ARE PRIMARY SOURCES OF HABITAT LOSS.

4/9/98

CANDIDATE TOTAL= 2

NAME: FICKEISEN PINCUSHION CACTUS

PEDIOCACTUS PEEBLESIANUS FICKEISENIAE

STATUS: CANDIDATE

CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: No CFR:

DESCRIPTION: VERY SMALL (3 INCHES TALL- 1.5 INCHES DIAMETER) UNBRANCHED
CACTUS THAT RETREATS INTO GRAVELY SOILS AFTER FLOWERING
AND FRUITING. TUBERCLES FORM A SPIRAL PATTERN AROUND PLANT.
CENTRAL SPINE 3/8 INCH LONG FLOWERS CREAM/YELLOW

ELEVATION
RANGE: 4000-5000 FT.

COUNTIES: COCONINO, MOHAVE

HABITAT: EXPOSED LAYERS OF KAIBAB LIMESTONE ON CANYON MARGINS OR HILLS OF NAVAJOAN DESERT

NAME: PARADOX MILK-VETCH

ASTRAGALUS HOLMGRENII

STATUS: CANDIDATE

CRITICAL HAB No RECOVERY PLAN: No CFR:

DESCRIPTION: DWARF PERENNIAL HERB. NO STEM LEAVES AND FLOWERS: PROSTRATE
FROM ROOT. FLOWERS PURPLE, SEEDS: CURVED, ELLIPTIC, AND HAVE
BEAK AT THE TIP. LEAVES: BLUE-GREEN BELOW AND YELLOWISH-
GREEN ABOVE

ELEVATION
RANGE: 2700-2800 FT.

COUNTIES: MOHAVE

HABITAT: JUST UNDER LIMESTONE RIDGES AND ALONG DRAWS IN GRAVELLY CLAY HILLS



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

3003 N. Central Ave.
Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ
85012-2945

August 4, 1998

Mr. Christopher M. Hugunin
Planner
Coffman Associates
237 NW Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063


Dear Mr. Hugunin:

This is in response to your letter dated July 2, 1998, regarding the proposed improvements and expansion of the Colorado City Municipal Airport in Colorado City, Arizona and our agency's responsibility to farmland protection and reviewing possible environmental considerations.

The proposed improvements and expansion of the municipal airport in Colorado City are exempt from the requirements of the FPPA - as revised in 1994, that excludes land which is already in or is committed to urban development, currently used as water storage, or land that is not prime or unique farmland. Additionally, our staff does not have any comments to possible environmental considerations at this time --- based on the brief project description. Should significant changes be made to the proposed improvements, we would be happy to investigate possible environmental considerations at that time, providing adequate staff resources are available.

Thank you for the opportunity to review your project and appreciate your consideration of our agency's responsibilities. Should your office or Colorado City need more specific on-site information technical assistance on dust, erosion, and sediment control, specific soil's and their suitability's, or stormwater management, please feel free to contact our District Conservationist, Stephen Cassady in Fredonia at 520/643.7062 or Community Assistance Coordinator, Jeff Schmidt in Phoenix at 602/280.8818.

Sincerely,

 **ACTING FOR**
MICHAEL SOMERVILLE
State Conservationist

cc:

Jim Briggs, Assistant State Conservationist, NRCS, Phoenix, AZ
Stephen Cassady, District Conservationist, NRCS, Fredonia, AZ
Jeff Schmidt, Community Assistance Coordinator, NRCS, Phoenix, AZ



JANE DEE HULL
GOVERNOR

Arizona
State Land Department

1616 WEST ADAMS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007



J. DENNIS WELLS
STATE LAND COMMISSIONER

July 17, 1998

Christopher M. Hugunin, Planner
Coffman Associates
237 N.W. Blue Parkway, Suite 100
Lee's Summit MO 64063

RE: Colorado City, Arizona
Municipal Airport Expansion and Improvement

Dear Mr. Hugunin:

The proposed project does not involve State Trust land nor will it have any impact on State Trust lands. The State Land Department is not aware of any environmental resources or sensitivities in the area that would affect the proposed project.

Sincerely,

William Dowdle, Manager
Environmental Resources & Trespass Section

WD/ga